

The Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (previously presented) An aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide with a pH between 2 and 11, limits excluded, to reduce chromium VI content of cement to a value at most equal to 2 ppm, includes from 0.5 to 80% by weight of dry matter of tin hydroxide with respect to the quantity of water and is stabilised by a hydrosoluble stabilisation agent.
2. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as claimed in claim 1, comprising from 5 to 70% by weight of dry matter of tin hydroxide with respect to the quantity of water.
3. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as claimed in claim 2[[1]], ~~further~~ comprising from 10 to 60% by weight or dry matter of tin hydroxide with respect to the quantity of water.
4. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as in claim 1, wherein the hydrosoluble stabilisation agent is a dispersing agent of molar mass less than 100,000 g/mol.
5. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as in claim 4, wherein the dispersing agent is ~~chosen~~ selected from the group consisting of [[a]] polynaphthalene sulfonates, [[a]] polyoxyalkylene di-phosphonates, [[a]] polyoxyalkylene polycarboxylates and combinations thereof.
6. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as in claim 5, wherein the dispersing agent is ~~chosen~~ selected from ~~among~~ the polynaphthalene sulfonates of molar mass less than 100,000 g/mol.
7. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as in claim 5, wherein the dispersing agent is ~~chosen~~ selected from ~~among~~ the group consisting of copolymers of the polycarboxylic type obtained by polymerisation of a polyalkyleneglycol monoester monomer containing from 2 to 300 molecules of

oxyalkylene with at least one monomer ~~chosen selected~~ from ~~among the group~~ ~~consisting of~~ the unsaturated monocarboxylic acids and ~~the unsaturated~~ dicarboxylic acids.

8. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of ~~the~~ tin hydroxide as in claim 7, wherein the dispersing agent is ~~chosen selected~~ from ~~among the group consisting of~~ (meth)acrylate copolymers comprising a polyoxyalkylene polyalkylene glycol chain containing from 2 to 300 molecules of oxyalkylene.
9. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as in claim 5, wherein the dispersing agent is ~~chosen selected~~ from ~~among the group consisting of~~ the polyoxyethylene di-phosphonates.
10. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as in claim 1, further comprising an agent for adjusting the viscosity of said suspension.
11. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as in claim 10, wherein the agent for adjusting the viscosity is ~~chosen selected~~ from ~~among the group~~ ~~consisting of~~ hydrosoluble polymers of molar mass greater than 10^6 g/mol.
12. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as in claim 11, wherein the agent for adjusting the viscosity is ~~chosen selected~~ from the group consisting of xanthane gum, welan gum, carouba gum, guar gum, celluloses, cellulose derivatives and combinations thereof.
13. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of tin hydroxide as in claim 11, wherein the agent for adjusting the viscosity is a hydrosoluble polymer of molar mass greater than 10^6 g/mol ~~selected~~ from the group consisting of polyethylenes, polyethylene derivatives, polyacrylates, polyacrylate derivatives, and [[,]] combinations thereof.
14. (canceled)
15. (canceled)
16. (withdrawn) A process for treatment of cements comprising the steps of: after the clinker calcination step during the cement preparation process introducing an aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one transition element or of tin whose oxidation-reduction potential is less than that of the $\text{CO}_4^{2-}/\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ couple, with a pH

between 2 and 11, limits excluded, capable of reducing chromium VI content of the cements to a value at most equal to 2 ppm, comprising 0.5 to 80% by weight of dry matter of hydroxide of at least one transition element or of tin with respect to the quantity of water soluble stabilisation agent and whereby are obtained cements whose chromium VI content is at most equal to 2ppm.

17. (canceled)
18. (canceled)
19. (canceled)
20. (canceled)
21. (withdrawn) The process for treatment of cements as in claim 16, wherein the hydroxide is tin hydroxide.
22. (currently amended) A process for the treatment of cements using an Use of aqueous suspensions of the hydroxide of at least one transition element or of tin whose oxidation-reduction potential is less than that of the $\text{CrO}_4^{2-} / \text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ couple with a pH between 2 and 11, limits excluded, designed to reduce the chromium VI content of cement comprising 0,5 to 80% by weight of dry matter of hydroxide of at least one transition element or of tin with respect to the quantity of water stabilized by a water soluble stabilisation agent to produce cements whose chromium VI content is at most equal to 2 ppm.
23. (canceled)
24. (currently amended) The process Proeess for the treatment of cements according to claim 22, wherein the hydroxide suspension is a tin hydroxide suspension.